by few persons, and was considered a mark . of honor and regard for General Sheridan when he yet lay on his bed of sickness which finally became his couch of death. The resolutions were designed to express the universal grief and sorzow of the Nation at the death of the commander of the armies of the United States and sympathy with his bereaved family.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, on behalf of the military committee, seconded the resolutions. Philip H. Sheridan, he said, entered the volunteer service of the United States as colonel of the second Michigan cavalry, and Michigan had always claimed him for her own, so far as his military record in the volunteer service was concerned. The black steed so famed in poetry and song, upon which Sheridan rode in the fray from Winchester, twenty miles away, was the gift of the citizens of Michigan. There would be many sorry and sad hearts in the Peninsular State to-day—hearts of brave men, loyal men, true men, who followed Sheridan into the fray, not only at Winchester, but on many another field. This was not the time to speak of Sheridan's gallantry as a soldier, of his modesty as a man, of his loyalty to the flag he followed, or of his boundless fame. Hereafter opportunity would be given for the expression of such sentiments. He only desired now to express, on behalf of Michigan, her boundless grief that this man, one of the last of that great and brilliant galaxy of generals who made illustrious the epoch of which they lived, had passed away.

The resolutions were also seconded in be-half of the people of Ohio by Mr. Grosvenor. When first sent to Congress, he said, he had the bonor to represent the district in which General Sheridan lived, and from which he had been sent to West Point. Sheridan had been born at Somerset, Perry county, on the 6th of March. 1831. His father was an Irishman. He was appointed to West Point by Mr. Ritchie, once represented that county Congress, and who showed his discrimination by appointing the little Irish boy. The fame of Sheridan as a soldier was large and grand enough to be shared in common by the loyal people of the whole United States. It had often been said of Sheridan that he was regarded to some extent as a reckless soldier. About a year ago, while traveling to a soldiers' reunion in Ohio, he [Mr. Grosvenor] had met General Sheridan, who, in talking about this matter, said: "I never made a move in my life that was not studiously and carefully planned, and I gave each all the time and thought it was possible to give, and there is no greater mistake than to attribute to me the spirit of dare-devilism." Sheridan is dead, said Mr. Grosvenor. His memory is the common heritage of the loyal people of the country, and will rank ultimately in the peculiar line of war he adopted and in which he made himself conspicuous, as without a rival, and his modest demeanor since the war has left the American people a sense of deship and a love of his memory which will ever live in the estimation of the people. The resolutions were unanimously adopted,

#### SHERIDAN'S TEMPTATION.

and the House accordingly adjourned.

Turning His Back on Richmond When the

Rebel Capital Was at His Mercy. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Senator Plumb, in speaking of Sheridan, said: "I always think of Sheridan in connection with a conversation I had with him. 'General,' I said, 'you were in the West before you came East. What was your opinion of the Army of the Potomaci You remember it was criticised about that time as not doing its share of the work.' 'Oh, the Army of the Potomac was all right,' said Sheridan; 'the trouble was the commanders never went out to lick anybody, but always thought first of keeping from getting licked.' Sheridan," continued the Senator, "came East when the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was not in good condition, and Grant gave him the task of reorganizing it and raising its efficiency. He had worked away some time when General Meade sent him over the Rappahannock on a recon-Sheridan came back, and, on making his verbal report, alluded to a brush he had had with Stuart's savalry. 'Never mind Stuart,' said Meade, interrupting, 'He will do about as he pleases, anyhow. Go on and tell what you discovered about Lee's forces.' That made Sheridan mad, and he retorted, 'Damn Stuart, I can thrash hell out of him any day.' These were times, you know, when men's utterances, like their deeds, were not fashioned upon the measures of the days of peace. Meade repeated the remark to Grant, who asked, 'Why did you not tell him to do it?' Not long after, Sheridan got an order to cross the river, engage Stuart and clean him out. " know I could whip him,' said Sheridan, if ! could only get him where he could not fall back on Lee's infantry. So I thought the matter over, and to draw him on started for Richmond. We moved fast, and Stuart dogged us right at our heels. We kept on a second day's trail for Richmond, and the next morning found Stuart in front of us, just where we wanted him. He had marched all night, and got around us. Then I rode him down. I smashed his command, and broke up his divisions, and regiments, and brigades, and the poor fellow himself was killed there. Right there, Senator, I resisted the greatest temptation of my life. There lay Richmond before us. and there was nothing to keep us from going in. It would have cost five or six hundred lives, and I could not have held the place, of course. But I knew the moment it was learned in the North that a Union army was in Richmond then every bell would ring, and I should have been the hero of the hour. I could have gone in and burned and killed right and left. But I had learned this thing-that our men knew what they were about. I have seen them come out of a fight in which only a handful were killed, discontented, mad clear through, because they knew an opportunity had been lost or a sacrifice, small as it was, had been needlessly made; and I had seen them come out good natured, enthusiastic, and spoiling for more when they had left the ground so thickly portions of the field on the bodies alone. They realized that notwithstanding the terrible sacrifice, the object gained had been worth it. They would have followed me, but they would have known as well as I that the sacrifice was for no permanent advantage.' That," said Senator Plumb, "exhibits the man and the commander. He aimed to keep the confidence of his men, and did it. He fought for results and not for glory."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Physicians Severely Criticised for Their Misrepresentations of the Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-Some very severe strictures are passed upon the physicians who have had charge of General Sheridan since he fell ill, upon his return from Chicago on the 12th of May last. Men in high public places openly assert that the case has been bald misrepresentation in the bulletins issued by the physicians in charge, and that for some unaccountable reason a very studious effort has been made to mislead the public as to the General's true condition. This criticism seems more just in face of the fact that the physicians since the death have stated that they knew, as late as last November, that General Sheridan's illness from most serious trouble heart and liver, and that his days were numbered. It is strange there should be these misrepresentations in cases where no injury to pubdie affairs or private business could come from telling the truth. It has been known in Wash-'ngton among Gep. Sheridan's most intimate friends, for two months, that it was an impossibility for him to recover sufficiently to resume his official duties, and in the face of these facts bulletins have been issued daily stating that he was rapidly recovering. There has been no dependence put in the bulletins issued from Non-

The Loyal Legion,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. -General Sheridan was commander-in-chief of the military order of the Loyal Legion. The district commandery numhers about 450, and Senator Manderson is the commander. General Sheridan was a member of the district commandery. A meeting of the commandery took place this evening in Senator Manderson's pariors. A committee was appointed to direct action on the part of the commander when the arrangements for the funeral are appounced. The following telegram from Colonel Sheridan was read:

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6. To W. P. Suxford, Recorder Loyal Legion, Washing-

We expect to leave here Wednesday afternoon, and go quietly to Washington, without demonstration. can only tell you now that the funeral will take place

at Arlington Cemetery on Saturday.

The Division Commanders. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. - It is not expected that any immediate changes in division commands will be made, but it is very probable that General Howard, at present commanding the Division of the Pacific, will eventually succeed General Schoffeld in command of the Division of the Atlantic. For the present, however, General Schofield, while commanding the army, will, in all probability, continue to be in personal command of the Division of the Atlantic through his staff. It is known that a transfer would be acceptable to General Howbut it is hardly probable that such a

be desired by bim or would approved by the War Department authorities as long as Indian troubles continue in the Southwest. When everything is again quiet General Howard will probably be ordered East, and Brigadier-general Miles will doubtless succeed him in command of the Division of the Pa-

Action of the Chicago Blaine Cinb. NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—One hundred and fifty members of the Young Men's Blaine Club, of Chicago, arrived late last night in Jersey City. Owing to the lateness of the hour the club passed the night in its sleepers. In consequence of the news of the death of General Sheridan, this morning, the intended parade of the club up Broadway was abandoned and the club proceeded quietly to their headquarters at the Hoffman House, where a special meeting was immediately called for the purpose of taking proper action in the matter. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Young Men's Blaine Club of Chicago has just learned of the death of Gen. Philip H. Sheri-Whereas, the Young Men's Blaine Club of Chicago represents not only the Republican party of that city and the State of Illinois, but in this case the whole

people of that city and State; and,
Whereas, Chicago remembers at this moment with
peculiar affection the incalculable services of the dead hero, both at the time of the great fire and at the time of the railroad riots, and the people of the State of Illinois recall his acts of that time with special gratitude, heartily indorsing his every action as having been that of a true and brave man, doing that which was the right and best thing to do; therefore,

Resolved, That by the death of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan Chicago has lost a loved and loving friend, the Republican party a stanch and trusty adherent, the army a brave and noble officer, the people at large a very brother, and the United States a true man and hero; and the club does, out of the depths of its own affliction at the sad news, extend to those dearest and nearest to the late General, the heartfelt sympathy of its members in their great loss. Not alone they, but every Republican, every patriot, every American, mourns with them in their grief.

### INCIDENTS IN HIS CAREER.

A Story of Lee's Surrender-Sheridan's Insubordination at West Point-His Sword. William E. Curtis, in Chicago News.

The General used to love to tell a story about that last campaign against Lee, and the incidents of the surrender. It will be remembered that he headed off Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, and captured eleven trains of supplies which were waiting for him there. When Lee found out that he had no stores nor ammunition for his army, and that his retreat was cut off, he sent a flag of truce, which Custer received and conducted to Sheridan. The two armies lay on their arms waiting for Grant, who was on his way to the front. In the meantime Sheridan and some of his staff started to ride over toward Appomattox Courthouse, when they were fired upon by a regiment of rebels half concealed among some underbrush. The General and his party waved their hats toward the place where the shots came from and made all sorts of demonstrations to silence the unexpected and murderous attack. but to no purpose. Finally the confederate offi-cer who brought the flag and Major Allen of Sheridan's staff, went over to see what the matter was. They found a South Carolina regiment whose colonel, in a grandiloquent tone, informed them that the war wasn't over and that he and his regiment did not recognize the authority of General Lee to make terms for peace.

"Be Gaw'd, sir," exclaimed this gallant Johnny. "a South Carolinian never surrenders!" The two officers rode back to General Sheridan, who, with his party, had retired under cover, and reported to him the situation. The General called Custer and told him there was one regiment over in the brush which had not got enough of it, and it would be well for him to go over there and "snuff it out."

Custer ordered his bugier to sound "forward," and at the head of a regiment dashed across the interval which lay between the two armies, which were drawn up in long lines and stood at rest. It was a beautiful Sunday morning-a perfect spring day-and the sight of that regiment, with Custer's long, tawny hair as their banner, dashing at full gallop across the fields evoked a cheer from both armies. In the meantime Sheridan had reached the court-house, where he met Geu. Gordon, recently Senator from Georgia, and General Wilcox, who had been his classmate at West Point, but whom he had not seen for many years. Wilcox has since been a doorkeeper of the United States Senate. While this party was sitting on the steps of the court-house, chatting familiarly over the situation, heavy musketry was heard in the distance. Gordon looked up in anxiety and alarm, and asked one of his aids to ride over in that direction and

find out what it meant. "Never you mind, general," said Sheridan. "It's all right. I know what it means. Custer is over there having some fun with a South Carolinian who never surrenders.

Gordon insisted upon sending the officer to stop the fight; but before he got there the doughty colonel had presented Custer with a very much battered sword. It was the last gasp of the Army of Northern Virginia.

"But how was it, then, that you were not permitted to graduate with your class?" The General smiled and said: "I had a fuss with a cadet officer named Terrill, which resulted in my suspension. I thought I was right at the time, but experience has taught me that I was wrong and ought to have been punished. It was pretty tough to be set back, though. I was suspended for a whole year, but was allowed to enter the next class below me, and graduated with that."

"What was the fuss about?" "Terrill, don't you know, was a corporal and I was a private. One night in November, 1851. we were out on dress parade, and he yelled at me in the most offensive manner, reprimanding me by name when I hadn't done anything to give cause for it. It made me mad and when he got around in the rear of the line I went for him with my bayonet; but he didn't report me for that and would have passed it over, but after the parade was dismissed and we got back to the barracks I attacked him. think I could have whipped him if we had been left alone, although he was bigger than I; but the other fellows separated us, and I was reported, tried, and sentenced to suspension for the rest of the academic year. It was a serious thing, you see, to attack a cadet officer the way I did. It was the worst sort of insubordination, but Terrill, you see, didn't know how to treat people, and to be reprimanded the way I was for no reason whatever made me very angry. I lost all control of myself."

What became of Terrill? "He was a Southern man, a Virginian, I believe, but he remained in the Union army when his State seceded, and was a good soldier. He was killed at the battle of Perryville, Ky., in 1862, I believe."

"About the last time," said Senator Manderson, "that I had a talk with him was in his of fice but a short time ago. My wife was with me, and picking up a straight sword in its scabbard, he put it into her hands with as much tenderness as though he was handling an in-

"'There,' he said, 'is the sword that I carried through all the war. I have noticed occasionally, expressions of doubt as to the genuineness of some of the swords of military men owned by the government. I determined there should never be any question about mine, so, as you see, I have had engraved upon the scabbard my complete military record, showing every position I have filled and mentioning every engagement. The sword is one which was captured very early in the war from a blockade runner. and a number of them were sold by the government at auction at St. Louis. I paid three dollars and a half for this, and it has been a good one. The scabbard was not so good as the blade. so during the war I had this scabbard made."

## Washington News Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-Jerome Reese, of Epsom. Daviess county, was to-day admitted to practice before the Interior Department.

It is announced to-day that Delegate Charles W. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, late of Terre Haute, son of Senator Voorhees, will be married to a young lady of Indianapolis in September. The bride-elect is not named. Mr. Voorhees will enter the practice of law upon his departure from Congress, next March. He is an eloquent speaker, and a good and popular

Senator Voorhees and others to-day left for Spartansburg, S. C., to attend a tri-State assemblage of farmers to be held there this week.

Steamship News. NEW YORK, Aug 6 .- Arrived: Ethiopia, from

Glasgow. Southampton, Aug. 6 .- Arrived: Elbe, from New York. BRISTOL, Aug. 6.—Arrived: Jersey City, from LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6 .- Arrived: Queen, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 6.-Arrived: City of Chester, from New York. GLASGOW, Aug. 6.-Arrived: State of Nebrasks, from New York. London, Aug. 6.—Arrived at Avonmouth: Utopia, from New York. PLYMOUTH, Aug. 6 .- Arrived: Rhætia, from New York for Hamburg; Gellert, from New

## THE THIRD-PARTY NOMINEES

Messrs. Fisk and Brooks Write Letters Formally Accepting the Nominations.

Both Gentlemen Declare that the Total Destruction of the Liquor Traffic Is the Paramount Political Issue of the Time.

Mr. McPherson Exposes the Absurdity of Some of Voorhees's Assertions.

President Cleveland Said To Be Meditating a Surprise for the Politicians-Notes of the Campaign in the Hoosier State.

### THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Points from Gen. Fisk's Letter Accepting the

Nomination for President. CHICAGO, Aug. 6.-The letters of acceptance of the national Probibition party candidates for President and Vice-president are made public this afternoon. The letter of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, candidate for President, is dated at Seabright, N. J., July 25. The opening paragraph

expresses a grateful sense of the honor con-

ferred upon him by the Indianapolis convention and formally accepts the nomination. It then proceeds as follows:

"Within a few years the temperance reform has altogether changed front. In the great conflict which has been, and is yet waging, the temperance forces no longer face human appetite and habit alone; they oppose legislation, law, the purpose of political parties, the policy of State and Nation. What law creates, law alone can kill. The creature of law, the saloon, the liquor traffic, can die only at law's hands or at the hand of law's executor. Conceived in avaricious iniquity, born of sinful legislative wedlock, the licensed saloon, the legalized liquor traffic, bastard child of a civilization professing purity and virtue, must be strangled by the civilization which begot it, or that civilization must go forshame. It is not enough that we reform the individual; we must reform the state, the policy of great commonwealths, of a whole people must be remade and put in harmony with sound economic principles, the true co-operation of industrial effort, the essential conditions of a national prosperity and genuine brotherhood of man. So broad a demand as this can be met in but one way. It has been well said: 'A political reform can become a fact in government only through a political party that administers goverament.' A reform so vast as this we advocate, involving such radical changes in State and national policy, is utterly dependent for its agitation and consummation upon some party agent or force. \* \* \* The national Democratic party in its platform utters no word in condemnation of the greatest foe to the Repubic, the liquor traffic. That party having steadfastly in its utterances at national conventions maintained its allegiance to the American saloon, it was no disappointment to any one that at St. Louis, in 1888, it reaffirmed its old position on this the greatest question now being debated among men. \* \* It was with great reluctance that I accepted these conclusions, and came to admit the imperative need of a new party, while yet the party of my cloice, the national Republican party, maintained its organization. " It cost me the sacrifice of cherished associations, when, four years ago, I enrolled myself in the ranks of party Probibitionists, under the flag of prohibition bleached snowy white by the tears of smitten women and children through generations of sorrow and want. I have seen no hour of regret. Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course and the inevitable truth of my conclusions. In Michigan, in Texas. in Tennessee and Oregon, so-called non-partisan efforts to establish prohibition have failed, through partisan necessity born of liquor elements in old-party composition. In Iowa, Rhode Island and Maine the laws have been shamelessly defied for like reason. The entire trend of things, these last four years, has proven hepeline the broader range of prohibition effect through non-partisan means, and equally futile, as a final consummation, the parrower methods of local option and high license, while from the Supreme Court itself has come, with startling emphasis, a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made a local or State limitation again. \* \* \* The first concern of good government, said the recent national Republican convention at Chicago, is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. Revenue, then, is not government's chief concern, whether coming from internal taxation or from a tariff on importations; and any source of revenue which discounts 'the virtue and sobriety of the people,' and begets impurity in the home, should be the first object assailed by every party professing to seek good government; while the revenue derived from such a source should be the first to be forsworn -not alternatively, for sake of a protective tariff, but positively, for the sake of protection dearer and more vital than the tariff can ever yield. Had I not left the Republican party four years ago, I should be compelled to leave it now. when, after reading the words I have quoted, from a resolution supplemental to, but not included in its platform, and finding in these words my own idea of government's chief concern set forth, I search the long platform through in vain, to find condemnation of the saloon or hint of purpose to assail it, or any sign of moral consciousness that the saloon is a curse and its income too us hely for the Nation to share. If the 'chief concern' has no place in a party's platform, and a party has no policy as to that 'chiff concern,' that party does not deserve the support of men who love good government and would see it maintained. \* \* The Prohibition party's 'chief concern' is for the purity of home and the virtue and sobriety of the people. That party is now labor's truest friend, which would par the importation of paupers from abroad, or close the tariff door of competition to pauperize

labor must compete, and whom; largely, honest The letter closes with a review of the princi-

foreign industry, and then by a liquor system

perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and

criminals in our own midst, with which honest

ples of prohibition. Dr. Brooks's Acceptance.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6 .- John A. Brooks, in his letter, after acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, denounces monopolies and trusts, and says that trusts are "against a wholesome revision of the tariff." He then says: "Party issues are now before the people as formulated by the final authorities in such cases-the three great national conventions. Senators and representatives may conclude that their party conventions have made great blunders in their official utterances, and may seek to modify the same by congressional action, but the country will hold each party to its platform. That the solution proposed by the Prohibition party is the wisest of the three I do not besitate to declare. We must avoid an ever-increasing surplus in the treasury, and all unnecessary taxation must be lifted from the shoulders of the people. The surplus is a perpetual menace. not only to the business of the country, but to the public morals as well. The question of the propriety of removing the tax from whisky must depend altogether upon the purpose intended to be accomplished by such removal. Upon the principle that it is a public enemy, legislatures have placed it under bonds and penalties, and courts have declared it a pubhe nuisance. The traffic itself, conscious of its own infamy, pleads its right to existence upon the ground of its recognition by the government and the revenues it pays into the public Treasury. Conscious that this is its last defense, it intrenches itself behind federal and State taxation. Strike down this defense, and an outraged public would not long suffer its continuance. Two political parties demand in their platforms the abrogation of the federal tax. But upon what ground do they base their action? The Prohibition party would strike off the tax that it may the sooner destroy the traffic. It would not have the government to be a co-partner in profits wrung from the vices of its citizens. The principal purpose of the Republican party in the repeal of the tax is to reduce the revenues so that they may not have to surrender any part of our protective system. Indeed, the proposed remedy is not to be applied until this theory of protection is tested to the point of prohibition upon all foreign products such as are produced by our own people. Then, if there shall remain a surplus, rather than touch the protective system, they will take this traffic out of prison and bonds and turn it loose upon a helpless public to corrupt, degrade and destroy society. The Prohibitionist would take this arch criminal out of prison to hang him; the Republican to set him at liberty. The one would repeal the tax the sooner to destroy the traffic. The other would overflow the country with

sidized interests of the country. In the face of these indisputable facts, every Christian and patriot will approve the motive prompting the one and denouncing the other as the consummation of human selfishness and infamy. A proper protection of American labor and the infant industries of our country may and does commend itself to the majority of our people, but of infinitely more importance is the protection of our homes. To this end your platform justly

subordinates all other questions." Dr. Brooks concludes by some remarks regard-ing the sanctity of the home, refers to the evil influence of saloons, indorses woman suffrage and the work of women for prohibition, and again thanks the convention for the honor of the nomination.

VOORHEES'S LATE SPEECH.

Edward McPherson Exposes the Absurdity of One of the Senator's Assertions. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Men in both houses of Congress laughed heartily to-day as they read and

commented upon Senator Voorhees's speech, delivered at Terre Haute on Saturday night. His disregard for truth is as alarming as his inconsistency and demagogy. His reference to what he termed "a Republican conspiracy to discriminate against and degrade the immortal and glorious greenback," is here regarded as a disgustingly cheap bid for greenback votes in Indiana. Voorhees was a member of the House at the time to which he referred in that memorable sentence, and so was Edward McPherson, secretary of the Republican congressional committee. Of Voorhees's talk on Saturday night about greenbacks, Mr. McPherson says: "As a member of the House, in 1862, Voorhees voted against the Stevens amendment to the bill to authorize the issue of greenbacks. That amendment made greenbacks a legal tender for all purposes, including all debts owing by the United States. The amendment was adopted, and then Voorhees voted against the bill, along with Pendleton, Vallandigham, S. S. Cox, Holman, and most of the other Democrats. The Senate, a few days later, passed a legaltender bill, which was, in many respects, the same as the House bill. When the subject again came before the House, and the Senate amendments were considered. Voorhees voted for the proviso requiring interest on the public debt to be paid in coin. That amendment was carried by a vote of 88 to 55, and 42 of the affirmative votes were cast by Democrats, while 53 of the negative votes were cast by Republicans. In other words, the Republican conspiracy to degrade the immortal greenback,' succeeded by votes of fortytwo Democrate, including Voorhees, and fortysix Republicans, while fifty-three Republicans and two Democrats tried to prevent it. Voorhees, evidently, has forgotten the part he took in the 'conspiracy.' or else he has changed his mind. But that is immaterial. He was one of the criminals in 1862 whose crime he so vigorously denounces in 1888."

### A NEW ISSUE.

Seems Necessary to Success.

The Administration Will Provoke War if It Washington Special to Philadelphia Press. A Democratic Congressman of prominence in the councils of his party said to-night: "The campaign will not be fought out on the tariff issue alone. The President is meditating a surprise for the politicians besides which the tariff issue will shrink into minor importance." Being pressed for a definite hint of what he meant, he said: "If the Republican Senate defeats the fisheries freaty the President will take the earliest opportunity to carry out the resolutions of Congress advising retaliatory measures, even to the extent of proclaiming non-intercourse with Canada. He will find his sufficient ground for it in the speeches of the Republican Senators on the fisheries question. The important opportunity for it can be depended upon to come very soon after the defeat of the treaty. The Canadians will, of course, renew their outrages on American fishing vessels, and the first case of outrage clear enough to arouse popular indignation will be answered by a proclamation of nonintercourse. There will be no lack of opportunity when he is on the lookout for it. A man with a chip on his shoulder never has to wait

long for a fight." How much of this sort of talk is meant as an attempt to coerce the Senate into approving the treaty, and how much of it is seriously intended as a desperate stroke of campaign folly, is difficult to tell. The source from which it comes is sufficient guarantee that it has official inspiration. The statesmanship of a policy which seeks opportunity to put the national peace at hazard n a game of politics, to risk war with a foreign power for the sake of carrying a doubtful State, is worthy of discussion only because it is dangerous. But over the politics of it the Democratc Congressman, who did not expect his remarks to get into print, became very enthusiastic. It would paralyze the commercial industries of Michigan, he says, and spread disaster all along the northern border of New York. The President's proclamation would put the whole burden of responsibility on the Republican Senate, which, with a full knowledge of the critical situ-

ation, had prevented a solution of it. This attractive forecast of the situation is, of course, based upon the supposition, more or less common among Southern Congressmen, that the bulk of the voters do not think for themselves. But the most commendable feature of it as it struck the gentleman heretofore quoted was that it would shut the mouths of the Republican stump-speakers who are denouncing the President's free-trade policy as a British policy, and that it would fill the Irish-American with enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket. It would prove the President's patriotism, appeal to the anti-British sentiment of the country and sharm frishmen with the prospect of freeing

Just he're he probably uncovered the real reason why such a policy is meditated as part of the Democratic campaign. The discussion of the Milis b.VI has brought out its advantages to England so strongly, the Brirish newspaper compliments to President Cleveland have been so significant, the British expressions of concern for the success of the Democratic ticket have been so open, that the Democrats feel that they are damned already with the praise of their indiscreet and umpopular allies. Their case calls for desperate remedies, and in the same spirit in which they did not hesitate to plunge the country into war before when the election went sgainst them, they now threaten to bring it to the verge of war again in the desperate hope of checking the tide of popular rebuke which is

#### rising against them. THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

The Kind of Republicanism Dr. William Brown, of Hendricks County, Practices.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal DANVILLE, Aug. 6 .- A special in this morn ing's Sentinel, dated at Plainfield, and headed "A Monster Meeting," makes the sensational statement that "the meeting was presided over by Dr. William Brown, an erstwhile stanch Republican, and whose brother was once recorder of this Republican county, but who, seeing the error of Republicanism, has cast his lines the Democracy." The facts show there is even less foundation for this story than that of Dr. Lind's aileged "conversion," reported in yesterday's Sentinel. Dr. William Brown is the Democratic postmaster at Clermont, a village situated on the Marion county line, and he was appointed to that position on account of his Democracy. He has, for two years at least, been a member of the Marion county Democratic central committee, and has been known as a rabid Democrat ever since 1874, in which year the Republicans failed to nominate him for representative. In 1876 he voted for Blue Jeans Williams, and has ever since worked and voted with the Democrats. The special in the Sentinel contrins another falsehood Doctor Brown's brother never was recorder of Hendricks county, though he is a reputable citizen and a sound Republican, and would honor the position. The person referred to in that connection is John L. Brown, a crippled soldier, who served as recorder of this county many years ago, elected by the Republicans. He aft terwards moved to Iowa, subsequently served two terms as county auditor and one term as State Auditor in that State, and is now running a red hot Republican paper there. The Sentinel should issue a precautionary circular to its Hendricks county correspondent.

Friendswood League on Liquor Legisla tion Special to the Indianapolis Journal

FRIENDSWOOD, July 30 .- The following was adopted by the Friendswood Lincoln League: To the committee on resolutions of the Republican State convention, to be held Aug. 8: Resolved, That we are most earnestly in favor of an effective local option law, with such restrictive features as may best insure the object sought, and that to the Republican party, standing on a plain, unequivocal plank in its platform, success is made doubly sure, and to it we pledge our time, our money, and our most hearty support.

ADISON BALLARD, Chairman. W. S. DOAN, Secretary.

And indorsed by West Newton League. DR. WESLEY ALLEN, Chairman.

Political Scraps. sooner to destroy the traffic. The A Harrison and Morton club has been organ-other would overflow the country with free whisky rather than injure the already cab leging eighty members, over half of whom are

miners. A pole will be raised on Saturday, when there will be speaking by prominent Re publicans.

Last night Judge Salvers, of Huntington, ad dressed a large crowd of enthusiastic Republicans in Scott's Opera-house, at Fairmount A Harrison and Morton club has been partially organized at Traders' Point. A meeting was held on the evening of the 4th, and thirty

names were enrolled, and short speeches made

by F. M. Hollingsworth and I. N. Cotton. The organization will be completed on the 11th. E. B. Reynolds, of Wayne county, addressed the people of Salem and Rich Square on Friday and Saturday evenings on submission and local option as the best practicable method of dealing with the drink traffic. The speeches were highly appreciated by those who heard them, and were productive of good.

A large Harrison and Morton club has been formed at Marshneld, Warren county. The following officers were elected: Thomas C. Powell, president; H. H. Harris, first vice-president; J. A. Hicks, second vice-president; C. E. Starry, recording secretary; C. E. Winks, corresponding secretary; W. L. Hamilton, treasurer.

The Republicans of Hanover township, Shelby county, have organized a Harrison and Morton club of 133 members, with the following officers: President, Dr. U. Stackkouse; vice-president, J. E. Jones; secretary, Dr. F. F. Whetzell; treasurer, Henry Gordon. After the organization speeches were made by D. L. Wilson and James r. Caughey.

The work of organizing for the campaign in Daviess county was begun Saturday night in Bogard, the banner Republican township in the county. An immense Harrison and Morton club was organized and addressed by Hon. W. R. Gardiner and Col. E. F. Meredith, of Washington. The Republicans of Bogard, who usually give a majority of 90, promises a majority of 125 for Harrison this year.

## OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

An Alabama "Election"-Story about Negroes Trying to Seize a Ballot-Box. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6.-The election today was for Governor and State officers, and members of the Legislature. The Republicans had candidates in only a few counties, and made

but little effort in the canvass. Nearly every

candidate for the Legislature was a Democrat. Governor Seay's majority will be large, the returns so far received indicating a fair Democratic and small Republican vote. The Dispatch bas the following from Fitzpatrick Station: "Negroes at High Log to-day threatened to take the ballot-box, and would have taken it had not assistance sent from here arrived in time. They were forced back at the muzzles of guns. The ballot-box was brought here to-night heavily guarded. Negroes were met going to High Log, armed. This place is picketed and the sheriff at Union Springs has been asked to come here with assistance."

Mr. Morton and the Canadian Pacific. NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Concerning Mr. Levi P. Morton's reported retirement from the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, inquiries at the office of Morton. Bliss & Co., made this afternoon, elicited the statement that Mr. Morton was elected a director about a year ago to fill a place temporarily in the board until a selection was made of a suitable Canadian director. Since that election he has never attended a meeting of the board or exercised any of the functions of a director. His resignation was forwarded to the board in the early part of the summer, and his place will be filled at to-morrow's meeting in Montreal.

#### Hewitt Would Accept.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 .- Mayor Hewitt said today that he would run for the mayoralty again if nominated on a general citizens' ticket. He did not expect a nomination from the politicians, as he knew he had not pleased them. He would not seek a nomination, but if offered one would accept it, and if elected would try to complete various matters which he had begun during his present term.

A Sign of the Times in Virginia. RICHMOND, Aug. 6.-Hon. John S. Wise will remove to New York this fall to accept a business offer. This is believed to be an indication that the Wiss-Houston Republican electoral ticket will not be in existence at the November

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election to antagonize General Mahone.

Secretary Balfour Declares that the Irish Controversy Is Conducted by Calumny. LONDON, Aug. 6.-Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, delivered an address before 30,000 persons at Tunbridge to-day. He declared that the Irish controversy was conducted by calumny instead of by argument. He had been told that the Parnell commission had been appointed to crush the government's political oppo-

nents. He asked how this could be done if the accused men were innocent. The Dublin court has confirmed the conviction of John Dillon and has refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus for his release from prison. The application was based on the ground that, owing to informalities, the county court judge who sentenced him on appeal had no

jurisdiction to rehear the case. A Congress on the Bulgarian Question. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.-The Turkish embassador at Berlin has notified the Porte that negotiations between Germany, Austria and Italy on the Bulgarian question will soon be begun; also, that the coming meeting between M. De Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Bismarck will lead to the holding of a congress at Berlin, the deliberations of which will be confined exclusively to the Bul-

garian difficulty. Foreign Notes.

Carl von Dooner, of Vienna, has accepted the command of an expedition to go in search of Henry M. Stanley.

It is reported that at a banquet at Kieff Gen. Igantieff said: "We will advance westward despite Austria, of whom we take no account whatever." It is semi-officially stated at Berlin that cordial letters have been exchanged between King

Humbert and Emperor William with reference

to the latter's visit to Rome. The Pope's health continues to improve, and he is now able to attend to all of his duties. For the mineral waters which he has been using he has substituted a light tonic, with satisfactory

The rioting strikers at Amiens, France, last night, first sacked Cocquel's weaving-house and then set fire to it. They gained complete possession of the streets, but were finally dispersed by the military. They stoutly resisted the soldiers, receiving them with volleys of stones.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

"Library of Universal Adventure by Sea and Land" is a book which ought to meet with much favor from young readers and from all lovers of the strange and wonderful in literature, since it presents in the compass of one volume stories and narratives of many authors and ages. Thus, instead of having to range through a whole library for what he wants, the reader will find them all here. The collection includes original narratives and stories of personal prowess and peril in all parts of the globe from the earliest times to the present. The fact that none but personal narratives are presented, and those of personal adventure, gives the took a remarkable interest. For young readers especially it is a mine of interesting and instructive reading. The work is compiled and edited by W. D. Howelis and Thomas S. Perry, and published in handsome style by Harper Bros., New York. Illustrated. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Com-

"Nobody Knows," by a Nobody, is the queer title and introduction of a book that contains a good deal of wheat, with some chaff. It seems to be a series of autobiographical sketches by one who has seen, felt, experienced and thought s good deal. The sketches are rather too sketchy, and indicate that the author might produce better results if he would take more pains. But the book is full of humanity and philanthropy. 12mo, pp. 290. Price, \$1.25. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"A Fortnight of Folly" is the title of a new work by Maurice Thompson, who is beginning to rank among our popular and prolific authors. This latest product of his pen is a sort of melange, combining a mild sort of plot with considerable picturesque description of out-door life and sylvan scenery, in which the author is at his best. There is also some good character drawing. The story is, in the main, a satire on authors and publishers. New York: John B.

Alden.

"The Rise of Silae Lapham," by William D. Howells, is published by Tisknor & Co., of Boston, in their paper series of choice reading.

"Silas Lapham" was published as a serial in the Century Magazine, where it had a wide circle of readers and admirers. Many think it Mr. Howells's best novel. Its publication in this cheap and handy form will introduce it to a great many new readers. Paper, 50 cents. Indianap olis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

"Hygiene for Base-ball Players," by Dr. A. H. P. Leuf, treats of the body as a mechanism, of the art and science of curve-pitching, the causes and treatment of some disabilities of players, etc. It contains many excellent health hints for others besides base-ball players, but has special reference to them. Philadelphia: A. J. Reach & Co.

A new contribution to the literature of evolution is a work entitled, "God Reigns," by Dr. Edward E. Roe. It is an argument to show that God is present and supreme in all phenomena. The subject is treated in an orthodox and religious spirit. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

"Beyond Compare," a novel by Charles Gibbon, is published in Denison's series of monthly povels. Paper covers, 25 cents each. Written and published by T. S. Denison, Chicago. "Ninette, an Idyl of Provence," by the au-

thor of "Vera," is published in Appleton's Town and Country Library. Paper, 50 cents. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Maiwa's Revenge," a novel by H. Rider Haggard. Illustrated. Paper, 25 cents. New York: Indianapolis: The Bowen-Harper & Bros. Merrill Company.

No. 10 in the Sunshine Series of Choice Figtion is "Bewitched," a novel by Louis Pendleton. Paper, 50 cents. New York: Cassell & Co.

# A BOOM FOR THE LEMGN.

What Dr. Gilman and Desier Snow, of Chicago, Say of Its Use in Summer. Chicago Times.

"I was just thinking." said Dr. John E. Gilman, yesterday, "how foolish people are. About an hour ago I had occasion to visit a neighboring drug store. At the sods-fountain counter there was a score of men, women and children, most of them drinking decoctions containing phosphoric acid. If the public were aware of the dangers that accompany the use of phosphoric acid it would not be in such common use. When people use phosphoric acid to excess, as they are now doing at the soda fountains, it tends to exhaust the entire nervous system, producing weakness and debility, which are characterized by spathy and torpidity of the mind and body. Continued use of this acid will be productive of diarrhosa and inability to resist disease. Every draught of air will superinduce cold. Finally it will affect the brain, and then

-well, the jig is up." "What are the special symptoms, Doctor?" "Complete indifference to everything. A person has to whip himself up to effect a purpose." "What drinks is this acid found in in the larg-

est quantities?" "Acid phosphate, Malto, and all nerve foods." "What would you advise the public to quench its thirst with during the heated term?" "Lemons by all means. They are very healthy and good not only for allaying the thirst, but will cure a multitude of disorders. The juice of the lemon contains citric acid. Acids, as a rule, decrease the acid secretions of the body and increase the alkaline. Citric acid, which is the acid of lemons and oranges, for instance, will diminish the secretions of gastric juice, but increases very materially the secretion of saliva. The very thought of a lemon is sufficient to make the mouth water. Thirst in fevers is not always due to a lack of water in the blood. It may be due in part to a lack of the secretion of the saliva. When the mouth is parched and dry the acid will increase the saliva. When acid is given for the relief of dyspepsia it should be taken before eating. Lemon juice drunk before meals will be found very advantageous as a preventive to

heartburn. "What do I think of lemons?" echoed E S. Snow, one of the largest buyers of this succulent fruit in the country. "They are one of the greatest blessings that God ever bestowed upon

"How many are used in the United States in week's time?" "About 100,000 boxes. Each box contains from 300 to 360 lemons. New York is the distributing point. They range in price according to the condition of the temperature. Oftentimes the prices of lemons vary even more than the fluctuations of the wheat market. To-day

they are selling for \$5 a box, which is not quite 2 cents apiece. "How does Chicago compare with New York in the manner of consumption!" "This is a beer-drinking community, while the use of lemons in New York has become very popular, particularly with the ladies. There are, I should judge, about 5,000 boxes used a week in Chicago during hot weather, and I am

glad to say, speaking for the public health, that the demand is increasing every year." "Where do lemons come from principally!" "Nearly all that are sold in the United States," Germany, Russia, France, England and the English countries are raised on the island of Sicily. The whole business of the island is confined to the raising and exportation of lemons and oranges. The Sicilians ship to this country alone nearly five million boxes a year. There are more used for medicinal purposes to-day than ever before, and there is nothing better when you are thirsty or feverish than a bite of

"Are there many lemons raised in this coun-"Very few. Some are grown in California and Florida. San Francisco uses more lemons raised in Sicily than California. The same may be said of Jacksonville. Their home product amounts to very little, when compared with the

demand. Both States, however, have been able to crowd out Sicily oranges."

Queiling the Kansas Troubles. LIBERAL, Kan., Aug. 6 .- The troops sent out

by Governor Martin to restore order in Stevens county, disarm the warfaring inhabitants of Woodscale and Hugoton, and assist in the arrest of the murderers of Sheriff Cross and his three deputies, arrived at Hugoton on Sunday evening. After the troops were drawn up in line around the court-house square, General Meyers, the commander of the militia, had the proclamation of the Governor read to the assembled citizens, and then the soldiers were ordered to disarm the inhabitants of the town. The latter part of the proceedings was not very successful, as the news of the coming of the troops had reached the town before their arrival, and, in consequence, very few arms could be found. The same pacifying measures were taken by the troops to-day at Woodsdale, and with about the same results. Yesterday evening the United States marshal arrested Sam Robinson, J. B. Chamberlain and six others. Beside these, the marshal had warrants for the arrest of several others of Hugoton, and also of Sam Wood and Ed Short, of Woodsdale. The above arrests were made before the troops arrived, and, strange to say, Robinson, who had frequently boasted he would like to see the man who could arrest him, submitted to arrest without offering any resistance. It is expected the prisoners will be brought here to-morrow and taken on the afternoon train to Topeka for trial.

# What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums"-the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

J. T. Teller, M. D., of Chittenango, N. Y., expresses exactly what hundreds have written at greater length. He says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and coating, and their effects are all that the most careful physician could desire. They have supplanted all the Pills formerly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. Those who buy your pills get full value for their money."

"Safe, pleasant, and certain in their action," is the concise testimony of Dr. George E. Walker, of Martinsville, Virginia.

"Ayer's Pills outsell all similar preparations. The public having once used them, will have no others."-Berry, Venable & Collier, Atlanta, Ga.

# Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine